and Know-Nothings. The Anti-Nebraska men have ellently discharged their duty, except when constrained to speak in self-defense. This course and their policy being straightforward and upright no vindications were required. The recusants have most needed explanation, and, therefore, engrossed most attention, but with limited advan-

tage to either their credit or character.

It is well-known to all familiar with the usages of legislation that much more real and practical business is accomplished during a short Session than during a long one. Looking, therefore, with a philosophical view upon the past seven weeks, and the time that yet remains to be expended before the beginning of the period, between which and the ordinary month of adjournment the and the ordinary month of anjournated, space of a short Session might be embraced, the conclusion may be formed that no great harm has been done. There is time enough left for all useful purposes if it should be judiciously employed; and sufficient, too, to prepare for any employed; and sufficient, too, to prepare for any employed; that may be threatened from abroad emergency that may be threatened from abroad should our foreign relations be suddenly disturbed.

Following up the Democratic ukase of Mr. Cobb. The Union to-day requires Members to resign, and to refer the organization of the House to the people. It seems to forget that Members were sent here fresh from the people to perform these very functions, and with a perfect understanding in most cases how they were to be discharged. This suggestion comes with a doubtful grace fr a quarter which musters 74 votes out of 234, and a large fraction of them by no means well disposed The Union says that toward the Administration. ome of the Democrats and National Know-Nothings were disposed to grant the Plurality rule until Mr. Banks's enswer in regard to the equality of races. This is a bald and poor pretext. The ame sort of justification was assumed in refusing it when he announced that he represented a firm and strong Anti Slavery district. It is well known to The Union that Mr. Banks rebuked the misconstruction put upon his language by Mr. Clingman. when the charge of "amsignmation" sentiments was first made, and that he emphatically repudi-sted it as revolting when repeated by Mr. Letcher on Friday. Every one who was present when Mr. Backs made the original reply to their question of races was struck by the pleasant and pertinent turn which he gave the inquiry; and it was never gravely considered in any other light until dis-forted by weak and malicious imaginations.

As the President's organ proclaims an organization of the House to be "impossible" without the withdrawal of Mr. Banks, it might be as well for the Administration to regard that contingency as hardly within the reach of probabilities. Any other candidate who had concentrated the same the same criticism from that quarter, and therefore it is not Mr. Banks per se, as John Tyler would say, but the Anti-Nebraska champion, who is objectionable to the delicate taste of the Court jourt al. Mr. Banks has been supported, and will be sustained, because he is the strongest candi-date of his party, and because, from the present complexion of things, he now embodies the pri-ple and represents the cause. If it be agreeable or the Administration to prolong the contest, it is just as convenient for those supporting Mr. Banks. They have determined to see it out, and neither intimidation nor devices of expediency can induce them to forsake this position. They have planted their stakes for a campaign, and their adversaries had as well prepare for a long entertainment, if still determined to resist the will of the plurality.

The case is plainly resolved into the alternatives
of "eleven obstinate jurymen" yielding to the
twelfth modest juryman or the latter yielding to the former. Every man can determine for himself which side should surrender.

At the latest accounts from Texas little hope

was entertained that the bill before the Legisla-ture for carrying out the act of the last Congress, providing for the payment of the five millions and cumulated interest to the creditors holding liens on the revenues from customs, would pass the Legislature. It was recently defeated by a small minority, and then the final motion to reconsider was postponed until the 15th of February. Although that vote was not decisive of the fate of the measure, still, late intelligence from parties interested is desponding of a more favora-ble result when the day shall come. This subject has entered into the local politics of Texas, and been used as an element in determining the com-plexion of the Legislature. It was argued, if Texas could secure the distribution of the accumulated six or seven millions now lying in the Treasury here, the money might be retained in the State, and thus contribute to the development of a projected sys-tem of railroads. In fact, the real object, however it may be disguised, is to get possession of the money, and to interpose all obstacles that can be continued against the creditors, with the hope that Congress may finally turn over the millions A consideration of more than a million of dollars was attached to the last act of Congress as an inducement for Texas to relieve the Government ducement for Texas to relieve the Government from this responsibility, and to allow the accounts to be closed. But it appears to have failed to effect the purpose intended. If Congress should be called upon again to legislate in this matter, there is but one effectual mode of procedure left, and that is to authorize an equitable pro rata distribution among the creditors, and to accept their redease. Texas received five millions directly, to which she was never fairly entitled; and she is now, and has been all along, endeavoring to swindle the men who advanced their means to sustain her credit out of the money appropriated to extinguish her admitted indebtedness.

guish her admitted indebtedness.

In a fit of seeming desperation, a committee of the so-called friends of Mr. George M. Dallas have issued a circular setting forth his remarkable claims to be President, and, funny enough, claiming his casting vote for the tariff of 1:46 as the peculiar and site beautiful to the proposal site. and vital merit of his recommendation. Considering that Mr. Buchanan has already secured nineteen-twentieths of the Pennsylvania delegation, and that Mr. Dalias has not half a dozen city wards at his back, this movement is a little complacent. It will hardly pay for the printing, much less for the candle. Poor Dallas is another victim of that Presidential mania which has laid so many great men in their graves, and now seems to be raging se an epidemic among small ones. INDEX

FROM ALBANY.

From Our Special Correspondent.
ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 21, 1856. Neither House was in session to-day. The Senate had adjourned over till this evening, and there was not a quorum of Members of the Assembly present.

There has been some little sharp practice since the adoption of the resolution authorizing the Speaker to appoint the abordinate officers of the House, among appoint the subordinate officers of the House, among the officers. Partisan leaders, too, took part in the strife. The "Anion Ward Democratic" Caucus, which nominated Benjamin Bailey for Speaker also nominated Sherman McLean for Sergeant-at-Arms, and they insisted that, as he was the only Democrat put in nomination—he was entitled to the office. Mr. Robinson, the Speaker, had almost decided upon appointing him when the other party, awake to its instress, and claimed the office for a Democrat of their own selection. They therefore selected George B. Wooldridge of Sullivan County, I believe, and who held the position of First Deorkeeper when Ludlow was Speaker. I understand now, he will be appointed, as also Democrats of the same kind for Doorkeepers.

There are a large number of office-seckars in town looking for appointments by the Caual Board. The appointments will be announced to-morrow.

ACCIDENT ON THE HARLEM RAILROAD,-The Mail train from Albany, at 2.30 a.m. yesterday, on the Harlem Railroad, ran off the track just below Croton Falls, causing a delay of an hour, but doing no other damage. A broken rail was the cause of the accident. The same train, at White Plains, came in contact with a sprung rail, breaking the cow-catcher to pieces, and fracturing the cylinders and one of the springs of the engine, rendering it recessary to proceed at a very slow pace. At Tuckahoe the Mail train was obliged to lie over for nearly an hour until the Dover, Night Express, and two White Plains trains had passed, in consequence of an accident to one of the up trains at Mahopae Bridge, by the breaking of an axle. The Mail train did not arrive in New-York until 10 o'clock last night, or seven hours later than it was due. No person was injured by either of these casualties.

THE LATEST NEWS MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

orrespondence of The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 21, 1855. We are now visibly approaching the end of the contest for Speaker. Only one ballot was taken to-day, on which Banks needed a change of seven votes to elect him. Several buncombe propositions were successively made and tabled, after the House had emphatically refused to reseind the anti-speaking rule adopted on Saturday. Fuller and Pennington declined; and finally Carlisle (South American) moved that Gov. William Smith of Virginia be Speaker, and obtained the previous question thereon. Only 47 voted in the affirma-

tive-less than 20 Democrats, the rest South Americans. Adjourned. I think an effort will be made to-night and tomorrow to concentrate the Democratic and South American vote on one candidate, and then move a plurality rule. If the effort fails, I believe we shall have a result somehow this week, perhaps on Wednesday. The impatience of the Government and citizens for an organization is very great. Forney says he has never thought of abandoning the Clerkship till superseded.

The Snow is fair sleighing depth, and the skies

OUR RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.

Frem Our Own Correspon WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1856.

The official advices by the America do not in any way change our friendly relations with England. Mr. Buchanan writes that no real prospects of peace are entertained by the Ministry, and England is preparing the largest fleet ever floated for operations against Russia in the Spring. Louis Napoleon is still anxious to extricate himself from the war, having attained all the desired prestige of the occasion.

Gen. Cass is preparing a speech on the question of Slavery in the Territories, for Thursday, prob-

Mr. O. R. Singleton, a Member of the last Congress from Mississippi, has been confirmed as Conul at Havana, and Mr. Brown of Buffalo as Consul at Tangiers.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The President communicated to the Senate, in Executive session to-day, Lord John Russell's letter of January 19, 1853, to Mr. Crampton, and which was then submitted to Mr. Everett, Secretary of State. It declares that the British Government intends strictly to carry out the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, and to assume no sovereignty, directly or indirectly, in Central America. The Senate has removed the injunction of secresy, and the letter will be published.

The Government has received no official information as to the recent bloody outrage in Kansas, announced by telegraph. Senators to-day informally confessed as to the policy of advising the President to send military to Kansas to preserve peace and protect the Territory against Missouri invesions.

Southern Senators predict that civil war is inevitable in a short time.

XXXIVTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

SENATE... Washington, Monday, Jan. 21.
Petitions were presented from retired and dismissed flicers of the Navy complaining of the action of the

Naval Board.

Mr. BELL, (Tenn.) while approving generally of the action of the Board, thought Lieut. Maury's emigent services should have exempted him from a searche which he considers a mark of degradation.

Mr. MALLORY said Lieut. Maury had been as

igned a position on shore at his own request.

Mr. BELL argued that Lieut, Maury served nearly on years at sea, and was entitled to consideration ac-

corougly, Several gentlemen discussed the question of rem-edying any mistakes the Navy Board may have com-

Adjourned to Thursday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. BOYCE made an ineffectual motion to rescind the resolution prohibiting debate, except by unanimous onsent, for one week, unless a Speaker be sooner

Mr. FAULKNER offered a resolution that if no

Mr. FAULKNER offered a resolution that if no Speaker be elected by Monday next, members resign, and an adjournment ensue till the 2d Monday in May. The resolution was laid on the table by 26 majority. Mr SNEED then submitted a resolution that the supporters of Mr. Banks select one candidate from among the supporters of Mr. Richardson, and one from those of Mr. Fuller; that those voting for Mr. Richardson select one of Mr. Banks's friends and one of Mr. Fuller's; and that the voters for Mr. Fuller choose one from among the friends of Mr. Richardson, and one from those of Mr. Banks—the members so selected to be considered the only candidates in nomination; and that the lowest on each trial be dropped until an election be effected.

The resolution was tabled, and the House proceeded to take the

sary to a choice, 99.

Mr. RUST offered a resolution declaring as the sense of the House that Mesers. Banks, Richardson, Fuller and Pennington, by withdrawing their names as candidates, would remove obstacles to an organi-

Mr. FULLER said he desired to remove one obsta-Mr. FULLER said he desired to remove one obstacle by withdrawing. [Cries of "No!" "No!"]
Mr. PENNINGTON remarked that this was the first intimation he had received that he stood in the way of an organization: but he did not longer wish to eccupy that position.
Mr. RUST withdrew the resolution.
Mr. WHITNEY submitted a resolution for the election of a Speaker, leaving a blank therein to be filled with the name of a person whom a majority might second

Tabled by 146 against 44.

Mr. CARLISLE offered a resolution declaring Wm.

mith of Virginia, Speaker of the House.
Rejected, 47 against 131.
The following are the names of those voting in the

The following are the dealer of an infirmative wife, Boyce, Broom, Campbell (Ky.), Cartialo Cobb (Ala.), Cox, Cailen Dowdeil, Etheridge, Einstis, Evans Faulkner, Fester, Fuller (Pa.), Harris (Md.), Herbert, Holdman, Kennett, Leke, Lindley, H. Marshall, A. K. Marshall, Mullen, McQueen, Millson, Paine, Quitman, Reade, Ready Mullen, McQueen, Millson, Paine, Quitman, Reade, Ready Richardson, Rust, Savage, Smith (Ala.), Stewart, Swope, The Lithertheon, Trippe, Underwood, Valk, Walker, Warner, Watkins, Whitney, Wright (Tenn.), and Zollicoller.

Addontried. Adjourned.

FROM WASHINGTON.
WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 21, 1856,
It has been ascertained from an authentic source
that the long-talked-of alliance between Spain, Great
Britain and France has been fermally consummated,
the first binding herself to send into the field 10,000
to 20,000 men in the Spring, while her interests, particularly in Cuba, are to be protected by France and
England.

FROM HONDURAS.

Bostos, Monday, Jan. 21, 1856.

The brig Helen Jane from Traxillo, Honduras, arrived at this port to-day. She brings accounts from Honduras that Cabaro, the former President, who was driven out by Gen. Gabridiola, and who sometime since joined Col. Walker in Nicaragua, was reported to be on the Frontiers of Honduras at the head of 400 tensions, and I one native troops, with the purpose to be on the Frontiers of Honduras at the head of 400 Americans, and 1,000 native troops, with the purpose of reconquering the country. He will probably succeed Gen. Guardiola refusing to fight with the Yankees, as they are, in his opinion, irresistible. He declares he will leave the State of Honduras should the Americans enter. The Captain of the Helen Jane reports that the leading native inhabitants of Omoa and Truxillo are not opposed to Walker's taking the lead of their affairs, if he respects their property and nestions. FROM ALBANY.

The Canal Board was in caucus this evening on the appointments to be made. Those settled upon are as follows: Benone Thompson, Collector at Buffule: Dr. Heyer, Collector at Torawanda: Andrew J. French, Superintendent Twelfith Section, Ed. Huriburt, Superintendent Thirteenth Section.

The Speaker gives the Committee of Ways and Means to the Augreems, Largest Odell being the

ans to the Americans, Lyman Odell being the airman, and Denniston and Guest the other

at ver. (Whin.) and Jenkins, (Am.)

Are (Whin.) and Jenkins, (Am.)

Lare Woods (Dem.), Mead. Bury,

Lare Men. Hoyle (Bem.), B. Smith (Rep.), Wittee (Dem.),

E. Clark (Dem.), Northup (American),

Amistrary-Foot (Dem.), Timmer (Dem.), Wakeman (Rep.),

clims (Dem.), Prescott (American), Anthon (Dem.), Hakes

morices (Dem.), Prescott (American), Anthon (Dem.),

THE TROUBLES IN KANSAS.

STATE TREASURER OF PENNSYLVANIA.

THE SOUTHERN MAILS.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Jan. 21, 1856. We have received no mail here south of Washing

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Washington, Monday, Jan. 21, 1856. John M. Parker and John Van Allen of New-York

were admitted.

No. 58.—The United States vs. Minnesota and the
North-western Railway. Argument on motion to dismiss the cause concluded by the Attorney-General for

No. 155.—Motion to dismiss the cause. Arguet by by Mr. Day in favor and by Mr. Johnson in opposition.

THE PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW IN NEW-BRUNSWICK.

St. Johnson, N. B., Monday, Jan. 21, 1856.

At a meeting of fifteen hundred inhabitants of Frederickton, on the 19th inst., the Mayor presiding, resolutions condemnatory of the Prohibitory Liquor Law were carried by a vote of five to one. Specches were made on both sides. The proceedings were harmonious and conducted with much good feeling, closing with these cheers for the Onsen.

FIRE IN CAMBRIDGEPORT, MASS.

A fire breke out in Cambridgeport this forenoon, and destroyed the large building on Main street occapied by Jemes G. Blake as a furniture manufactory. Mr. Blake's loss is about \$10,000, mostly insured in Philadelphia and Baltimore.

FIRE AT SYRACUSE.

FIRE AT SYRACUSE.

STRACUSE, Monday, Jan. 21, 1856.

The buildings at the corner of Water and Clinton streets, in this city, known as the Conical Mills, owned and occupied by Messrs. Forshee, Smith & Hicks as a flouring establishment, were destroyed by fire at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The flames communicated to the adjoining building, which was slightly injured.

The total less in about \$20,000—insured for \$16,000, a portion of which is in companies as follows:

a portion of which is in companies as follows:
Western, Mass., \$1,00; Phenix, of Hartford, \$2,000; City of Hartford, \$2,000; Bridgeport, \$2,000; Lafarge, \$2,000 Market, \$4,00.
The books and papers of Messes Possbar Cont

WEATHER SOUTH.

WEATHER SOUTH.

RICHMOSD, Va., Jan. 29, 1856—p. m.

Snow has fallen here to day to the depth of six taches, and the storm still continues.

A dispatch from Petersburg makes the same report.

No train has arrived here (Richmond) to-day from

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS IN MAINE.

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS IN MAINE.

PORTLAND, Me., Monday, Jan. 21, 1856.

In Supreme Court this morning, Judge Davis decided that the recent appointment of a new Sheriff for this county by Gov. Wells, who had removed the old one, was illegal under the resolve amending the Constitution of the State, giving to the people the power to choose Sheriff. Judges and Registers of Probate. The case came before the Court on the attempt of the newly-appointed Sheriff to take charge of the Court. The Judge decided that the old Sheriff was legally in office. A similar decision has been given by Chief Justice Tenuey in Someset County, as it relates to Registers of Probate. These decisions, if sustained by the full bench, render nugatory all the recent ap-

Registers of Probate. These developments by the full bench, render nugatory all the recent appointments of Sheriffs and Registers of Probate made

by Gov. Wells, in the places of persons removed by him from those offices. The case goes to the full

NAVAL COURT-MARTIAL.

NAVAL COURT-MARTIAL.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 21, 1856.

The Naval Court-Martial effected an organization to-day and proceeded with the trial of Commander Ritchie, who pleaded not guilty. Mr. Etheridge, the Chief Clerk in the Navy Department, testified, giving an account of the transaction as detailed by Mr. Ritchie, who boasted in presence of witness of having used the words "har," "secondrel" and "coward."

The examination for the presention was not com-

us d the words "har, "scoundrel" and "coward.

The examination for the prosecution was not completed when the Court adjourned.

FROM BOSTON.

Yesterday was one of our great Feast Days. It

was the Fête day of St. Daniel, the Defender, and

was duly selemnized with appropriate rites at the

Cathedral in Bowdoin square, called of men the

Revere House, because of the reverence in which

it is held by all who consider how much good things

have to do with good living. It was eminently a

proper place for the solemnity, for it was in front of

this very edifice that the departed confessor deliv-

ered one of his most celebrated homilies to the

people, in which he exhorted them "to conquer

people, in which he exhorted them "to conquer their prejudices." Unhappily, he delivered to the wrong audience. He should have uttered it in the streets of Richmond or of Charleston, for there were the prejudices which being unconquered, led to his cruel martyrdom on that of June, 1852, a Baltimore, of which the toments were spin out for four or five months before Death put him out of

his misery. Our prejudices were mighty little to

the purpose.

You must not imagine that there was anything ascetic about this celebration. Do not let your riotous fancy depict to you the mourning Hunkers and hair shirts on

of Boston in sad procession with hair-shirts on back and disciplines in hand, vying with one an-other in their zeal us self-tormenting that thus

they might make their patron's canonization doubly sure. No such vicarious sufferings claim your sympathy. They went to work in a much,

It was a service in which

more wise-like way. It was a service in which the belly, and not the back, was tasked. The "funeral-baked meats" were by no means cold: flat and hot were they served up and washed down

with brimming glasses of generous wine. The feralia were such as must have been well-pleasing

to the manes of the departed hero, for he loved

(and small blame to him!) a good dinner and a glass of good wine while he lived, if all tales be

true. So it was fit that the altar should smoke

and that the libation should be poured in the juices

them to "Judicious driek and, greatly daring, dine."

with savory offerings,

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 19, 1856.

From Au Occasional Correspondent.

three cheers for the Queen.

the north.

Harrisat no. Monday, Jan. 21, 1858. Henry S. Magraw, Democrat, was to-day elected

Sains-Snow (Rep.). Chairman.

ids_Coles (Rep.), Goodrich (Dem.), Van der Veer (Rep.).

owing are some of the principal Committee

to bear, without adding thereunto the cortification of the flesh. Indeed, there was one thought that must have squeezed a drop of bitter into the choicest vintages that crowned the board. There must have have been than the choicest vintages that crowned the board. must have been this in-xorable sceleton grino." at them from among the rarest exorics that garist ded it. Franklin Pierce is President of the United States, and not Daniel Webster! DANIEL WEBSTER COULD NOT EVEN EXTORT A SINGLE VOTE FROM THE INGRATITUDE OF THE SLAVEHOLDERS!! ITE NOT ONLY COULD NOT COMMAND AN ELECTION, HE COULD NOT EVEN COM-His lociowing are some or the property of the desired on by the Speaker:

We go and Mean-Gdell, (Am. 1) Scott, (Dem. 1) Prenderger, here is Penniston, (Am.) and Guest, (Am.)

Bank-Bridger, (Dem. 1) Juliadd, (Rep.) Miller, (Dem. 1) PASS A NOMINATION !!! I wooder whether they remembered how confidently they boasted, even while the Baltimore Convention was sitting. not only of his certain nomination but of his sure lection, and how they arranged his Cabinet, and indicated his policy and predicted his glories! I wender, rather, whether they can have torgotten

O; that Twenty-First of June.
was there such a day in State street; never is it was there such a day in State street; never is it O: that Twenty-First of June! Never before likely will there ever be such another again. A di-patch from Weston says, "The reported bat-tle in Kansas was greatly exaggerated. Nothing se-rious occurred. No one was killed, and but few signtly wounded. Webster having, as his parting benefaction to his country, (the value of which I, for one, am not disposed to question,) cut the throat of the Whig party of Massachusetts, it is not likely any other can ever arise in its stend of such preternatural credulity. Gudgeons do not begin to typify them. Without bait, without book, without line, even FROM THE PLAINS.

Sr. Louis, Monday, Jan. 21, 1856.

The Democrat received an express this evening conveying intelligence from Fert Pierre, to December 15th. The troops were comfortably quartered. Minor Hands a command, which was sent to "Lean De Court," had not been heard from. General Harney was fitting out an expedition of one hundred men to make an excursion up the Missouri. The Sioux Indians were to hold a grand council at Fort Pierre in February, in order to settle a basis for peace. Much show had fallen, and the weather was very severe. they made baste to flounce themselves into the mud on the bank, and there flounder up and down for the diversion of all beholders. They did really believe, not merely that Mr. Webster would be nominated, but that he would be elected, and their rage was proportionate to their absurd disappoint ment. Like the tipsy Duke of Norfolk, wh not help his more tipsy companion out of the ken-nel into which he had fallen, they had lain down by his side, as the next best thing they could do, and this was all they got by it! This prostration was demanded by the South. But when the reward was claimed they were all kicked on one side, and Mr. Webster sent bome to die, like the old hound in the fable, after he had helped to swell the cry and to pull down the game for his masters. It was justice to him, indeed; but it was ingratitude and cruelty in them.

Mr. Everett presided, of course. And as it is

thought that he not only believed in the certain advancement of Mr. Webster to the Presidency, but even in the possibility of his own, it is entirely likely that he teally thinks that it is safe to leave Mr. Webster's "great fame as a Statesman to the world's care!" I cannot but think that Mr. Everett and his Boston friends had better take charge of it themselves; and do better by it, too, than they have by his legacy to them of his larger debts.

The World is an exacting tasken. The World is an exacting taskmaster, though a just one, and when the great wage of immortal fame is demanded at its hand, it is not to look very closely into the work that has been done to carn it. And what has Mr. Webster done that he should receive this golden guerdon! A statesman leaves s me morument to be remembered by,—What is his? He is the Defender of the Constitution! Against whom did he defend it? He made a bril-flant reply to Hayne. Did that defeat South Caroline? He made a speech in favor of the Compro-mises on the 7th of March! Did it even get vote for them? Would not South Carolina have been appeased by the sacrifice of the Tariff in 1832, had Mr. Webster never opened his lips? And would not the Fugitive Slave

passed had he opposed it with all his might?

He settled our difficulties with England to be sure in 1842, but it was by the very simple diplo-n-sey of letting her take just what she liked and being content with what she left. What pub-lic measure did Mr. Webster ever originate His whole political being during the years of his public life, was nade out of the broken meat that fell from the tables of more thrifty politicians. He was on all sides of all ques-tions at different times, but always a day too late. Whether Free-Trade or Tariff were in question; whether Bank or No Bank; whether Duties for Protection or for Revenue, he has left no mark on the statute-book or on the country. He only followed in the lead of more practical men. I think Mr. Webster's friends err greatly in trying to make their idol what he was not, and what the world will never admit that he was, and leave on one side his real greatmers. The forum and not the Senate was his sphere. As a forensic orator he probably never had a superior. Not merely was he great at both-ering juries, bullying Judges and browbeating witnesses—in all which he excelled—but in clear willnesses—in all which he excelled—but in clear ness of statement, force of asgument, and lucidity of illustration, he was unsurpassed. Here his true fame rests. But a statesman! You can't palm him off on posterity for anything of the sort, though you expend upon it hecatombs of meat, occans of wine, and hurricanes of speeches. You will observe from the report of the banquet

that there was not a single prominent Whig present -I mean of any real political significance. I do -1 mean of any real political significance. I do not call Mr Elliot or Mr. William Appleton anybody, though they happened, unluckly for themselves, to stumble one day into Congress, where one of them voted for the Fugitive Slave bill, and the other against its repeal. They are neither of them of any importance. Nor is Mr. Hillard, as a saliticing than the formula the provider of the constant of politician, though favorably known as the writer of a clever book of travels. I suppose that you are as competent to draw an inference from this fact as I am. They were not without a sacred bard, however, at their board. Dr Holmes was on hard, and again yielded to that infirmity which I lamented on his account in a former letter. He was there, and recited one of his own poems sgain! Imagine a company sitting for half an hour or so, listening to a poem on Daniel Webster, by Dr. Holmes! If it were a Webster, by Dr. Holmes! If it were a fault in them to be there, surely it carried its own punishment with it. Whatevor may be thought of the bon mots of Dr. Holmes, his poetry is certainly no joke. Is there no remedy in the pharmecopaia for an incontinency of rhyme! "Physician, heal thyself!" The banquet is said to have been one of the most admirable ones ever yet up in the country—which those who know how get up in the country—which those who know how the Revere House is conducted can readily believe: with which parting sugar-plum I take my leave o

The Opers opens here next Monday, for a season of three weeks. I am told that the best parts of the house are already taken up for the season, which augurs well for the success of the under-BYLES. taking. But of that hereafter.

the subject.

THE HON. GUY R. PELTON AND HIS CON-STITUENTS.

The following letter from the Hon, GUY R. PEL-TON, Member of Congress from this city, (HIId District-Wards 1, 2, 3, 5 and 8,) was not written "the public eye;" but on the solicitation of several of his constituents, Mr. PELTON has consented to its publication. The letter speaks for itself, and exhibits no unnatural curvature of the

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30, 1855. MY DEAR SHERWOOD: Your favor of the 25th itst., apprising me of the action taken by the "Councils' in my District, in regard to my vote for Speaker, was duly received, for which please accept my sincere thanks. I am the more obliged as it was the first intimation that I had received from my constituents either approving or disapproving of the course which I have thought it my duty, under the circumstances, to pur-

I will not attempt to disguise the fact that I was not little astonished on receiving information of that character. While I regard it as the imperative duty and obligation of a Representative in Congress to act for what he conceives to be the interests of the country, and according to the dictates of an enlightened judgment, I am not one of those who would sellingly go centrarywise to or defy any respectable portion of those by whom I was elected. In regard to this matter I am censtrained to believe that some sinister inflatence has been at work in the District. I had been told that if possible an opposition to my course would be raised in the IIId Congressional District. We have those here from the State of New-York, I am sorry to say, who are determined to make every consideration subservient to the beheats of Pro-Slavery distration. That influence has been at work in my District, but with what final success the action of the Councils thus far does not indicate. My American friends are the last in the city who should complain of my voice. One fact in for what he conceives to be the interests of the cour of fragrant vines to his memory.

One should be a churi to grudge these worthy gentlemen their good cheer. They were amply able to pay for it, and if it is any satisfaction to in the hope of eating and drinking immortal fame to Mr. Webster, let them have it in God's name. They have had mortifications enough of the spirit

American must subscribe of former, taking into consideration the general tone of the New-York City Press, I can well understand; but that the Councils in my District are for the "12th Section," I do not believe.

A very lated review of our contest, it appears to me, will convince any Anti-Neignacha American that I was bound by every consideration of good faith and common honesty to vote for N. P. Banks. At the very commencement of the session, even before it was perfectly apparent that they prestige of the Whig party was gone, and no one was a sepoced to make that a test in organizing the House, the Administration, by their party caucus, adopted resolutions appraying of the passage of the Kansas and Nebraska bill, and densuncing in no moderate terms, the Know Nothing party. The Southern Americans stood upon the same ground precisely in regard to Kansas and Nebraska, and prochained through Marshall and Cox that they would vote for no man who was not unswallfiely in favor of the "12th section," and for leaving the question of Slavery in Kansas just where the Kansas and Nebraska bill left it; that is, to be settled by desperaces and ruffians from Misseuri, as they might choose. Now, I submit to any man in any District, whatever may have been his political anteccedents, whether I could for one moment act with either of those parties without a mest gross and palpable violation of the wishes of my District, and proving a traitor and reversant to the principles of every true Northern man, and without giving the lie to principles which I proclaimed publicly and privately during the canvass preceding my election, and winch I have not in any instance disguised since. It was by placing myself unbesitatingly upon the Anti-Nebraska platform that I was meminaced, and it was by my constituents believing me true upon that issue and upon Americanism comit gly upon the Anti-Nebraska platform that I was a minarcel, and it was by my constituents believing me true upon that issue and upon Americanism combined, that I was selected to represent you. Whatever may be the consequences, I skall not betray the confidence that was reposed in me, or ignore any principle as an Anti-Nebraska American in my section, while a Member of this Congress. If any portion of my constituents have received from the above principles, I can only regret it; but I must be permitted to say that not for all the patronage of the City or State of New-Yerk will I abandon principles which I have always maintained, or give any vete that is calculated to faster Slavery upon Kansas. Next after the two parties which I have named, was the Anti-Nebraska Members, nearly all of whom are also identified with the American party. For the first four days these voices were given according to their personal preferences.

iven according to their personal preferences.

It was finally discovered that men of all parties who are opposed to the breaking up of the Missouri Commisse line and opposed to the Administraparaise line and opposed to the Administra-tion must unite upon some one who would represent the Anti-Nebraska and Americau sentiment of the House. I in turn voted for Fuller, chambell of Ohio, and Pennington. After I had learned that Fuller wholly abandoned the Anti-Ne-braska platform upon which he was elected, and add the identical position of Richardson & Co. in regard to the issues before us. I felt that I had unwittingly voted for one who could not be indersed by any Nor-thern man, and then voted for Pennington until it be-crume evident that the only man whom we could elect them man, and then voted for Pennington until it became evident that the only man whom we could elect wis-N. P. Banks. Every Northern man, with some six or eight humiliating exceptions, thought and did as I did: and we have not yet had any good reason presented to us for acting differently. Mr. Banks, if his position and principles were well known, certainly cannot be electionable to any American north of the Slavery limits. He is a firm Anti-Nebraska man, and Savery limits. He is a firm Anti-Nebraska man, and as farm an American and more eminently fitted to discharge the duties of Speaker than any other on the floor of the House. If, through newspaper misrepresentation or otherwise, any friend of mine has conceived for one moment that he is an Abolitionist or ultra Anti-S'avery in his views, let me assure him that no man was ever more misindged. He is conservation his views, and should be elected, his administration as Speaker will be conducted in a manner that will justify our votes and satisfy all parties (except those who regard the extension of Slavery as the sole object of Federal legislation) that a better Speaker for the emergency could not have been named. The Councils should not forget that it was Banks who so gallantly led the American forces in the last Congress, and that during the late canvase to Massachnest's no proclaimed and detended himself as an Anti-Nebraska American. He is now a member of the "Order," in good standing at home. Thus much for his Americanism.

I think I understand how the impression has obtained in New-York that all who have voted for him have gone over to the Black Republicans, as they are called by such Americans as Walker of Alabama and Cox of Kentucky. The reporters of the New-York Press have persisted in calling us "Republicans," when the fact is that of the 107 who have ever had any connection whatever with that party, and on the contrary a large number of Banks's friends from our State were open opponents of that party during our late elections.

But I do not wish to be misunderstood; for if to be opposed to the introduction of Slavery into free territery, either made so by the Compromise of 1320 or now free, is to be a Republican, then I am with them so far as that goes. I will not, either for place, money or power, how to the dictation of those who preclaim that the time will come when they will be able to call their slave roll on Bunker Hill and are ready to dissolve the union of the States, nuless the "institution" shall be extended to free territory. I think I understand how the impression has obtained

union of the States, unless the "institution' extended to free territory.

I regret that you did not give more fully the particu ars of the action of the Councils of which you speak I would like to know by what Councils, by what vote at d who were the leaders in so unwarranted a course and by what course of reasoning such a vote was ob-tained. It appears to me that a decent regard for the right of a representative to defend himself, would have at least entitled him to the privilege of being heard; or they measure my Americanism by that of suc as Whitney and Valk, without further argument. If so, I am willing to submit myself to a verdiet of the peo-ple in any district in the State of New-York! Those ple in any district in the State of New-York! Those men have not only defied the power that elected them, but have repudiated by their votes the action of the Grand Council of our State. That Council repudiated the 12th section while they under the direction of their masters from Alabama, &c., recognize no man who will rot give his unqualified assent to it. On every vote aside from that for Speaker they voted with the Administration party. If the American party of New-York approves of their course, then T ain honorably bound to say that they and myself are at antipodes. New, my dear friend, I will leave it to your good genee to any whether I could consistently or honestly,

arise to say whether I could consistently or honestly, under the circumstances, vote differently from what I have done. For my part I cannot conceive of any other course I could have taken.

Yours, &c.,

GUY R. FELTON.

THREE DAYS IN A SNOW DRIFT

Correspondence of The N. Y. Pribane. FREEFORT, Ill., Thursday, Jan. 10.

I left Burlington, Iows, last Saturday evening to Dunleith, but owing to the disarrangement of the trains was obliged to spend Sunday in Mendota. The next day, at 3 p. m., we started again for Dunleith through a violent storm, which finally blocked up the train so effectually that it was impossible either to proceed or to return. We were twice shovelled out of the driftbut it was of no avail, and at length the water giving but it was of no avail, and at length the water giving out, the engine fires were extinguished, in order to save wend to heat the stoves in the passenger cars. So in-tense was the cold during the night, that the passen-gers were chilled through although the stoves were kept red hot. When morning came we discovered a train about one and a half miles not held in converse. kept red hot. When mortaing came we ancovered a train about one and a half miles north of us, also stack fast in the snow. Had the track been clear there would certainly have been a collision, for both trains were behind time. Some of us gentlemen on board waded through the drift, about one and a half miles, to a Dutch shantly, where we obtained breakfasts and teamsto carry the ladies to Forestton, where we were entertained for the remainder of that day that night, entertained for the remainder of that day that highf, and the most of the next day, at the barse of Mr. G. W. Hewitt. On Weduesday, about 3 p. m., a locomotive arrived to our relief, and that evening we spain got under way, having already been two and a heaf days in making Freeport from Mendota, a discovery of the sales.

MONEY AT WASHINGTON-The correspondent of The Courier and Enquirer makes the following state-

He cannot be denied that one of the enuses of the excessive obstinacy of Members is the fact that they are comparatively at ease is money mattern, owing to the advances made them by the Sergeasi-at-Arms, upon their orders on their accraing pay and mileage. It is reported that this officer has distanced no less than \$60.000 in this way, the greater part of which he obtained from a Pennsylvanian County bank, in pursuance of an arrangement to return gold for the notes of the bank when the House should be organized. The operation has been a bad one for the bank. When it made the advance to the accommodating Sergeant-at-Arms it was not supposed that more than a week or ten days would be consumed in the struggle over the Speakership. Seven weeks have passed without acciton, and without the prospect of any, and now the bank has become uneasy. It is stated that agents have been sent here to procure indorsements and security for the loan, for beside the losses arising from the delay there is a glimmer of a possibility that Congress will not organize at all. Meanting the noise have gone back and been redeemed in gold. " It cannot be denied that one of the causes of the

At 21 o'clock yesterday morning, fire was discovered sening from the store of Messrs, Platt & Brother, importers of silverware, jewelry, silver-plated ware, &c., No. 20 Maiden lase. The man who sleeps in the store was aroused by a dense smoke coming up from the basement, which nearly suffocated him. He succeeded, however, in getting into the street and gave the alarm, when notwithstanding the intensely cold weather, and the obstruction of the thoroughfares by new and ice, the firemen quickly responded, and were soon at the scene of action. Upon opening the basefurnace in the sub-cellar. The flooring was torn up, a stream of water was thrown upon the ignited timbers, ad in a short time the fire was extinguished."

There was a large stock of goods in the basement, nearly all of which were destroyed by fire and water. The first and second floors of the building were damaged by water. The building was owned by Pfatt & Brother, and their loss on that and the stock will amount to about \$10,000. They are insured in the following officer

Williamsburgh (L. I.) Cop Ins. Co.
Harmony Insurance Co., New York
St. Marke Insurance Co., New York
An office in Harrisonaph, Pa.
Strayment Insurance Co., New York
Pacific Insurance Co., New York
Pacific Insurance Co., New York
Pacific Insurance Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Pelicu Instrunce Co., New York

TIRE IN MADISON STREET,

Last night a fire broke out in the undersaker shop, to, 36 Madison street, caused by the explosion of gus-meter. The flames were soon extloguished and defore much damage was done.

SAVE THE QUARKS, -These beautiful birth-the or nament of every farm they occupy—are dying of hun-ger-starving in the midst of plenty, because the ground has been so long covered with snow and the weather so terribly cold. Boys, feed the quails. They will repay you next Summer in their warning try of more rain," and in the confident manner they will s.t or, the fence after a shower.

New-Yorkers, don't buy quails at this season. It is

breach of statute law to kill or sell them in January. If you do buy them, it is an even chance that you got these that have died by the cold and want of food, and been picked up by some one who would sell his seul for money.

Farmers, look to the living qualls. Citizens, look

te the dead ones.

THE HUNDRED DOLLAR AWARD .- A benevolent Individual some time since authorized the American Reform Tract and Book Society to offer a premium of \$100 for the best Anti-Slavery Sunday School Book, inculcating the principle that Slavery is a crime toward God and man, and showing the necessity of its immediate abelishment. Forty-six manuscripts were received, and a Committee was appointed to examine there and make the award. They have recommended fifteen of them for publication, but give the preference to one entitled "Gospel Fruits; or, Christianity Illustrated," written by Mrs. Maria G. Frost of Janesville, Wisconsin, to whom the premium has been awarded.

BISHOP HAMLINE. - The Christian Witness of Pittsburgh says:
"A Cincinnati paper made the statement two weeks

siree, that charges of seduction against Bishop Ham-line had been in process of investigation, &c. No charges have been preferred against Bishop Hamline for neduction. L. D. Harlan, a member of the Cin-cinnati Centerence, for making statements in regard to ference, his statement proved false, and he himself ex-jelled from the Methodist Episcopal Church and min-stry by the large and intelligent Cincinnati Confer-ence, after a trial of three days; only two members of ence, after a trial of three days; only two members of the Conference, out of nearly two hundred, voted in the negative, because they thought the punishment too severe for the falsehood proved against Mr. Har-lan. We can not withhold our surprise that a state-ment so utterly false should have been manufactured out of the facts in the case."

The Providence Journal aptly illustrates the angifor the safety of the

ety of Southern disunionists for the safety of the Union, by the following uncedote:

Everybody remembers an anecdote, long current, of a worthy citizen of Providence, who was distinguished rather for the strength of his theoretical orthodoxy than for its practical development in his walk and convention, and who held the offer of committeesman in one of our Baptist churches. He had been much troubled at the doubtful sentiments preached by several claritymen from abroad, who had disturbed the even current of doctrine, not exactly by new tenets, but by some its wapplications of old and well-settled ones.

One day a member of the church came to him and asked his consent to open the meeting-house for a preacher from abroad, who wished to hold forth in the evening at early candle-light. The consent of the other members of the committee had been obtained, and his only was weating.

other members of the committee had been obtained, and his only was wenting.

"I don't know," said be; "I don't know about lot-

ting everybody that comes along into our m 'A very worthy man and an excellent preacher,"
I don't care about that; but is he orthodox? I

FREEH ARRIVAL OF FUGITIVES .- We had the

Friedly and the pleasure of seeing seven yery intelligent, fine-appearing lugitives, this morning, fresh from the land of the "Peculiar Institution," the blessings of which they seemed not at all to appreciate. Two of them, a young, married couple, left in October last, and have just arrived, having been delayed by sickness and the dangers of their wearisome journey. One was from Delaware: the other four from the same neighborhood. This party when it left consisted of four males and two females, all young people. They came on in good order, for a time, in carriages, without opposition: but before reaching the borders of the Free States, they were attacked by a party of six whites. They took their horses from the carriages, and mounted them; two of the mea taking each a female behind him, and the other two going singly. Those with the females escaped, but the men who were alone were probably captured, as they have not been best from. The seven arrived at Loquen slast night, where they were cared for, and are probably now on their way for the Land of the Free. Two of them were married to-day. Syracuse Chronicle, 19th.

A CHAPTER OF HORRORS.—The Michigan papers relate the particulars of the self-destruction of Mr. John B. Morris, formerly of Batavia, at Charlotte, Eaton (County, in that State. He had been subject to fits of mental abernations. On the evening of the suicide he shut himself up in his room, where he swallowed a quantity of opnum. His son, in attempting to get in, was snuck on the head with a piece of iron. Morris then jumped out of the window and ran for the woods. He was brought back to the house and put to bed. At 3 clocks in the morning, he got up and perceived a razor. His wife endeavored to get if away from him. Placing his foot against the stoor, and learning against it, he with one stroke severed the right half of his neck, cutting from the backbore to the windpipe. Mrs. Morris, the pashing blood fell through upon the door to extent, the gashing blood fell through upon intited, instantly shric

bim. The victim closed up the fazor, placed a label left hand, and fell upon the floor and expired.

Economy Association.—A Pinsburgh correspondent of The Cincinnati Gazette writes as follows:

"The Association of Germans founded at Leone my by George Rapp, twenty miles below as on the Ohio River, had a semi-centennial celebration a few days since, it commensoration of the fittieth anniversery of their ettlement. The Association is much weeker in numbers now than it was at its establishment, as the members have never married, except a few of the leaders, and they are steady dwindling to a landful; leaders, and they are steady dwindling to a landful; leaders, and they are steady dwindling to a landful; leaders, and they are steady dwindling to a landful; leaders, and they are steady dwindling to a landful; leaders, and they are steady dwindling to a landful; leaders, and they are steady dwindling to a landful; leaders, and they are steady dwindling to a landful; leaders, and they are steady dwindling to a landful; leaders, and they are steady dwindling to a landful; leaders, and they are steady are an accumulated a large amount of ready money, upon the proceeds of which they live cosily, without the necessity of that labor and industry which once characterized them."

A pious minister after lecturing a raggled Sanday-school close the cuercises by singing, "Jor'an;" meaning the lymn "On Jordan's stormy bank a latand." The worthy man was horrified by heaving the whole ecbool immensately strike up, "Jordan, and a hard road to travel, I believe."